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condition of his acceptance, that the President shall take Mrs. Garfield's advice ; we find counsel — almost peremptory — as to cabinet officials ; we see a keen analysis of the sections of the Republican party, including "the Reformers by profession . . . noisy but not numerous, pharisaical but not practical, ambitious but not wise, pretentious but not powerful. They can be easily dealt with, and can be hitched to your administration with ease " (p. 491). We see plans laid for placating or securing the Grant men. It is the work of a political mechanician of genius.

Here we have the key of the aggressive policy of Garfield's short administration : the Republican party was to be consolidated within, and the country aroused by a vigorous foreign attitude. Nothing better illustrates the essential weakness in Mr. Blaine's character ; he could manage parties, he could inspire a president, but he could not gauge the nation's love for peace and quiet. His Pan-American idea was magnificent, but it was inconvenient. President Arthur abandoned it, and when, in 1889, Mr. Blaine again became Secretary of State he himself seemed disillusionized, and appeared as a conservative and restraining force. Had he enjoyed the dozen years of public life which a man of his age might fairly have expected, he might have become again a great force in the nation.

Mr. Blaine has often been compared with Henry Clay, but this biography shows how small was the likeness between them. Both were energetic, magnetic leaders, speakers of the House, secretaries of state, repeatedly disappointed candidates for the presidency. But Clay was a great figure, and filled a great place ; while of Blaine the best-intentioned biographer makes out a man genial, kindly, eager, shrewd, renowned, but not extraordinary. His notions on finance and government were good, he stood out often against illiberal associates, but he never aroused his fellow-men to magnificent thoughts or deeds, or compelled them to turn back from destruction. Henry Clay would have been great if he never had held office. James G. Blaine was eminent because he could secure elections. Who would choose to spend a day in Augusta in 1884, rather than a day at Ashland in 1840?

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.

History of the Jewish Nation after the Destruction of Jerusalem under Titus, by the Rev. Alfred Edersheim, M.A., D.D., Ph.D. Revised by the Rev. Henry A. White, M.A. With a Preface by the Rev. William Sanday, D.D., LL.D. (London and New York : Longmans, Green and Co., 1896, pp. xiv, 553.)

A peculiar interest attaches to the work of Dr. Edersheim because he was so well versed in both Jewish and Christian literature. It is in part for this reason that a third edition of the book under notice seemed called for, though the first edition appeared in 1856. It is, however, much more than a new edition that Dr. White has given us. It is the result of a comparison of the first edition, not only with Dr. Edersheim's modifications of thought found in his later works, but also with the later literature in the

general field, particularly as presented by Schürer. When Dr. Edersheim wrote his first preface only one volume of the voluminous work of Grätz had appeared. The point of view of Dr. Edersheim is well known among readers of Jewish history; and in this revised edition no attempt has been made to seem to attribute to him "opinions which he would not have himself indorsed." In the divine dispensation Israel was originally chosen and separated from all other nations to be the depositary of spiritual truth and preserved till the divine purposes were accomplished in the embodying of the fulness of divine truth and divine fact in the person of the Lord Jesus Christ, with whose coming the preparatory, typical dispensation gave place to what is real. "Israel was meant to be a theocracy." It may be said, therefore, without further example, that the reviser's work has been done in a spirit of sympathy with the author's point of view. Within these limits, however, numerous changes have been made by way of correcting inaccuracy or inadequacy of statement in geography, history, and date. No chapter has escaped this painstaking revision, an important part of which consists in the severity of taste that omits irrelevant matter and compresses redundancy of statement. The map is omitted, and from the appendix of five parts, that on the Wisdom of Ben Sira; but there is added a discussion of "The Great Synagogue," "The President of the Sanhedrin," "The Site of Bethar," "The Treatise *De Vita Contemplativa*." These additions to the appendix are real contributions by way of modifying the treatment given their subjects in the older edition and of presenting the later literature with its conclusions. The index is an altogether new and admirable feature, greatly enlarging the usefulness of the book. This new edition is a readable, handsomely printed volume, and, though retaining from the older edition something of an uncritical historical judgment, it has a certain charm because of the author's inborn sympathy with every phase of Jewish life.

G. R. F.

Students of history, especially those who are interested in the so-called philosophy of history, will find as much which concerns them in Professor F. H. Giddings's *Principles of Sociology* (New York, Macmillan, 476 pp.) as will the professional sociologist. It is characteristic of these times that the problems which used to be left to the philosopher alone are now being attacked from many different sides and by methods which, if not wholly free from speculation, are, far more than used to be the case, those of sound investigation. Kidd's *Social Evolution* and Adams's *Law of Civilization and Decay* are by no means final books nor models of sound investigation, but they are very interesting signs of the times, and signs of the sort are likely to multiply rapidly in the next quarter of a century. In the present book, the historical student will find much to his purpose, both in the theoretical introduction and in the short passage on the "Philosophy of History," as well as in the more directly historical Book III., which is entitled "The Historical Evolution of Society." Professor

Giddings is by no means entirely free from speculative method and oftentimes is lacking in clearness, but the book is a strong and well-reasoned contribution to this field of knowledge.

The premature death of M. Julien Havet, at the age of forty, cut short a most promising career, and was a great loss to historical science. He was a scholar of extraordinarily keen critical judgment, and no doubt taste as well as circumstances led to his choice of subjects of study; but it is greatly to be regretted that all his published work is upon topics of somewhat special or temporary interest. Besides two volumes — *Les Cours royales des Îles Normandes* and *Lettres de Gerbert* (983–987) — his famous *Questions Mérovingiennes* and some shorter studies and book reviews are all that he has left us. His friends have done well for his fame to collect these more fugitive writings into the two large volumes of the *Œuvres de Julien Havet* (Paris, Ernest Leroux, 1896, pp. 456, 524). The first volume is entirely occupied with the *Questions Mérovingiennes*, which are here published in some cases with *pièces justificatives* and with the answers which M. Havet made to criticisms upon his conclusions. The second volume contains some forty of his briefer studies and more important book reviews, together with a list of others which are not republished. Perhaps the most interesting papers in the second volume are the five articles on medieval tachygraphy, illustrated by a series of fine plates.

The Connecticut Historical Society has recently issued two noteworthy volumes of *Collections*; Volume III. containing, among other papers, Gershom Bulkeley's *Will and Doom*; and Volume V. completing the *Talcott Papers*, the first volume of which (Volume IV. of the *Collections*) was issued in 1892. The *Will and Doom* is a remarkable document, and deserves the attention of all interested in New England history during the last quarter of the seventeenth century. Sir Henry Ashurst, at one time the agent of Connecticut in England, characterized the work well when he called it "a history of the miseries of Connecticut under the arbitrary power of the present government, wherein he [Bulkeley] mightily commends Sir Edmund Andros's government and says all the malicious things he possibly can invent, with great cunning and art." This work has hitherto existed in but one manuscript, sent over to the Board of Trade by Lord Cornbury, governor of New York, of which a copy was made for the Connecticut Society in 1848. It was printed by the society in 1875, but the edition was destroyed by fire in the office where the work was being done. The value of the paper lies partly in its literary style and expression, for it is an example of no little importance of the historical writing of the period; and partly in its bearing upon the New England revolution of 1689, for the author, although a bitter partisan, was a man of learning and influence, and voiced the sentiments of those who opposed the government of the colony. The publication of so extravagant a defence of Andros is timely, in view of the recent attempts to rehabilitate the character of the much-maligned governor; and, although the

work has little historical value, it shows how bitter was the hostility of parties in a period of great political excitement. The second volume of the *Talcott Papers* is an improvement upon the first, and that is saying a good deal. It shows the advantage of experience on the part of the editors,—for no effort has been made in it to modernize the spelling, punctuation, and capitalization of the documents,—and it contains a number of papers throwing light upon the period, which are not, properly speaking, a part of Governor Talcott's correspondence. All things considered, the *Talcott Papers* are among the most valuable of the publications of any of our local historical societies.

C. M. A.

The *Thirteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology* to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, for the fiscal year 1891-1892, by the director of the bureau, Major J. W. Powell, has just appeared (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1896). The director's report describes the field operations, office researches, and publications of the bureau, and is followed by six important monographs by members of his staff. Mr. William H. Holmes presents an ingenious and interesting paper on the "Prehistoric Textile Art of the Eastern United States," Mr. Gerard Fowke one on their "Stone Art." Mr. Cosmos Mindeleff presents two elaborate studies, one on "Aboriginal Remains in the Verde Valley, Arizona," the other a careful description of the ruins of the Casa Grande, in the same territory, based on examinations and surveys made before the beginning of the preservative works ordered by Congress in 1889. Rev. J. Owen Dorsey contributes a paper on "Omaha Dwellings, Furniture and Implements," Mr. Frank Hamilton Cushing a full and important monograph entitled "Outlines of Zuñi Creation Myths." All these papers, save the last, are illustrated. The whole report gives evidence of careful planning of the year's work, and scientific execution.

The West Indies and the Spanish Main, by James Rodway (London, T. Fisher Unwin; New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, pp. xxiv, 371). This volume, which in bulk and typographic form suggests the *Stories of the Nations* of the same publishers, is an attempt to condense into a single narrative the tangled history of these Caribbean lands, which have scarcely known another bond than one of geography. To the inevitable sketchiness of such a task Mr. Rodway is himself not blind; but he handles his story with the easy command of one long familiar with its details, and has known how to make much of those romantic and picturesque elements which give it a semblance of unity. He has the advantage of long residence in the region of which he writes. A part of his material, too, he had already dealt with in his three-volume history of British Guiana and in his many studies upon that colony. These are grave merits, but they bring with them their defects. The centre of gravity of his work lies clearly on the Main; it is the deeds of the British on sea and shore which frankly fill the

foreground of his thought, and his sympathies are even more British than his theme. His journalistic style, always companionable and full of gusto, drops often into clumsiness; and in his touch of ethical questions there is a robust obtuseness of moral sense which borders close upon the brutal. His critical method, both in the choice and in the use of his sources, is a distinct advance beyond that of his history of Guiana; but there is still something of the same proneness to paraphrase his sources and to indulge in loose or hazy statement. The volume is enriched with maps and with a multitude of pictures, the prosaic exactness of modern photography elbowing oddly the imaginative engravings from old Gottfried's *Reisen* and from Stedman's *Surinam*, with their Indians and negroes having naught of the negro but his color or of the Indian but his nakedness.

We have just received No. 7 of the *Bulletin of the Bureau of Rolls and Library of the Department of State*, dated September, 1894. (Is there profit in maintaining these serial dates?) It contains a brief list of territorial and state records deposited in the bureau, a hundred pages of "Miscellaneous Index," and the conclusion of Vol. II. of the "Documentary History of the Constitution." The last consists of five or six hundred pages of documentary material relating to the proposal of amendments to the constitution by Congress and to the action of the states thereupon; valuable matter, presented in proper style. But it is time to call public attention (we have not seen it done elsewhere) to the extraordinary character of the "miscellaneous index" matter presented in Nos. 1, 3, 5, and 7 of the *Bulletin*. The only explanation given in these bulletins concerning this index is the following, printed at the head of the instalment in each issue: "For the purposes of this index the several classes of papers deposited in the Bureau of Rolls and Library are considered as one collection. The bureau, under existing equipment, cannot confine its indexes or catalogues to any one particular class or collection of papers without neglecting others to which there exists at present little, if any, clue." In spite of this declaration, the 424 pages of index-matter thus far published are almost exclusively an index to Chapter A, No. 78. But an index of what a character! Of the four instalments thus far published, each runs in alphabetical order, and all, save the first, from A to Z. But the reader of, for instance, No. 1, has perhaps perceived that, while there were numerous entries from Dagworthy to De Bois, there were no subsequent D's, the next entry being under Easton. Or, if he were looking at the F's in No. 3, he saw that there were none after Fox, the next name in the index being Gallatin. Now that we have No. 7 before us, the explanation becomes clear. The entries extending in the alphabet from Dagworthy to De Bois have been placed in No. 1, those from Defiance to Dickinson (Philemon) in No. 5, those from Dickinson (Philemon) to Dyer in No. 7, those from Easton to Flying Camp in No. 1, those from Foard to Foreign Affairs in No. 3, those from Foreign Affairs to Fox (Edward) in No. 5, those from Fox (Edward) to Furnival in No. 7, those from Gallatin to Gervais in No.

3, those from Gibbs to Goldsborough in No. 5, those from Gooch to the end of G in No. 7, and so on. Could a calendar of historical documents, published at the end of the nineteenth century by one of the chief governments of the world, be constructed on principles more extraordinary? It will be seen that we have not even the regularity which would be attained if an index from A to Z were broken into fragments and the fragments were dealt evenly into four piles, which should then be separately printed.

No. 8 of the *Bulletin* completes the calendar of the correspondence of Jefferson, which, with those relating to Madison and Monroe, has been so highly useful to students.

The title of Mr. Max Farrand's pamphlet, *The Legislation of Congress for the Government of the Organized Territories of the United States, 1789-1895* (William A. Baker, Newark, N.J., 101 pp.), sufficiently explains its scope and purpose. The legislation by Congress is traced in a clear and logical manner through its various stages to the present time. The period from 1789 to 1836 the author regards as one of experimental legislation. There was no complete break in 1836, but in the organic act for Wisconsin of that year Congress sifts and remoulds the accumulated legislation, and sets a model for all subsequent acts. The work shows a careful analysis of the legislation. An appendix (pp. 57-93) gives a chronological synopsis of the acts of Congress respecting the territories from August 7, 1789, to August 3, 1894.

The eighth volume of Mr. Abner C. Goodell's monumental *Acts and Resolves, Public and Private, of the Province of Massachusetts Bay*, issued within the last few months, though with the imprint "Boston, 1895," is designated as the third volume of the Appendix. It contains the resolves, orders, and votes of the legislature during the years 1703-1707, and lists of the legislature for those years, all edited with the scrupulous care and minute accuracy which characterizes all Mr. Goodell's work, and accompanied with more than five hundred pages of fine-print annotations, which certainly supply every needed help, documentary and other, toward the understanding of the text. In connection with this we should take notice of a volume entitled *Supplement to the Acts and Resolves of Massachusetts which were published for the Commonwealth under authority of Chapter 104, Resolves of 1889, containing such Legislative Proceedings recorded in the Public Archives as are omitted in the Authorized Edition, together with Addresses, Messages, Letters, and Proclamations*, collected and arranged by Edwin M. Bacon, Vol. I., 1780-1784 (Boston, George H. Ellis, 1896, 254 pp.). The secretary of state of Massachusetts has issued several volumes of a collection of its early legislation under the authority of a resolve which required him to collate, index, and publish the acts and resolves from 1780 to 1806. Mr. Bacon has discovered fifty-six resolves of the years 1780-1784, which have been omitted in this state edition. He makes these the basis of the first volume of his own supplementary series.

He adds a large number of legislative orders and votes, the addresses, messages, and proclamations of the governors, and, in abridged form, a number of letters found in the archives and illustrating the history of Massachusetts at the close of the Revolution.

We notice somewhat tardily Vol. XII. of the *New Jersey Archives*, printed by the state (Paterson, The Press Printing and Publishing Co., 1895, cxxiv, 729 pp.). It continues the remarkable, and indeed unique, enterprise inaugurated by Vol. XI., namely, the printing of everything—news items, communications, advertisements—relating in any way to New Jersey, that can be found in American newspapers, beginning in 1704. As the editor, Mr. William Nelson, of Paterson, the corresponding secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, justly remarked in the preface to Vol. XI.: “No similar volume has been previously published in America, if anywhere in the world.” The present volume covers the years from 1740 to 1750, inclusive. It is copiously annotated and thoroughly indexed as to persons, places, and subjects. It is understood that Vol. XIX., to be issued shortly, will continue these excerpts to the end of 1755. To the historical student it is needless to dwell upon the surpassing value of this collection. It is most earnestly to be hoped that the example will be followed in other states.

As the first of these volumes, Vol. XI., was published before the beginning of this REVIEW, it may not be inappropriate for us to call attention to one of the most interesting and important features of their plan. Each is preceded by a large instalment of a History of American Newspapers and Printing, principally relating to the eighteenth century. Prepared with extraordinary care by the editor, this is much the completest account of the early American newspapers that has ever been printed. For the older states a full account is given of all the newspapers printed therein prior to 1801, with notices of printing in the various towns, biographical sketches of the printers, etc. Vol. XI. having given these valuable data for the states from Alabama to Maryland, inclusive, Vol. XII. continues the plan by printing over a hundred pages of fine-print matter on the early history of newspaper-printing in Massachusetts, presenting full accounts of more than twice as many Massachusetts newspapers of the last century as were ever mentioned before in any single work. In both volumes this newspaper history of each state is followed by a list of files of the eighteenth-century newspapers of that state, compiled by Mr. Nelson from more than twenty of the principal libraries particularly rich in such treasures. Vol. XII. gives this matter for Massachusetts, and enables the inquirer to learn where a file of any of the old Massachusetts newspapers may be found. Vol. XIX. will continue this matter, in the alphabetical order of the states, to New Jersey, inclusive. The chapters of newspaper history already given are illustrated with numerous facsimiles of headings of old newspapers.